

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A dispatch from Salt Lake City says: "The divorce case of Anne Eliza Young against Brigham Young was up to-day before Judge Emerson. The defendant's attorney, Mr. Hemphill, made a point that the papers were not properly served, inasmuch as the serving officer was appointed in the chambers and not in court. Judge Emerson ruled the point well taken. It is understood that Mrs. Young attempted to compromise the suit for \$15,000 without the knowledge or consent of her lawyers, who propose carrying the matter out. A new service of the papers will be at once made."

A dispatch from Memphis says: Twenty blacks charged with lynchings W. H. Wyatt, in Madison county, have been arrested by citizens and carried to Jackson. All of the blacks were admitted to bail in the sum of \$500 each, except Joe Rice, Monroe Eldridge, Nathan Fair and Charles Reid, who were committed without bail. The lynching of Mr. Wyatt was a most brutal affair, and the story of his having outraged an old colored woman is indignantly denied by the woman herself.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that parties desirous of obtaining titles to lands with valuable iron ore deposits must comply with the mining act of May 10, 1872, except in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, expressly relieved by act of Congress.

Daisy Breeze, the man who killed his brother on last Thursday night in Alexander county, Illinois, in a quarrel over some stolen horses, was captured yesterday by the sheriff. He threatened to make a desperate resistance, but a shot in the shoulder brought him to terms.

At Jon Shullin Young and Lak Zud Qui Cam, two Chinamen, fought a duel in Lincoln county, Arkansas, on Thursday. The latter was killed, and the former arrested and lodged in jail at Pine Bluff.

Mr. Whalley, M. P., one of the legal friends of the Tichborne "claimant," proposes to come to this country to solicit subscriptions in his behalf. He will find people who will give him money!

The Canada railroad scandal is still hotly discussed. Sir John A. MacDonald has been in a very low state from the trouble of mind caused by the disclosures, and it is even rumored that he has committed suicide.

An election was held yesterday in the Cherokee Nation for members of the National Council and delegates to the Grand Council at Oklawaha, which meets December 1. The election was somewhat earnestly contested.

Five million two hundred and sixty thousand postal cards were distributed last week, which was about two millions in excess of any previous week. The American people seem to greatly admire this postal convenience.

Among the casualties reported in last night's dispatches are the fatal scalding of a man in St. Louis, the drowning of two young men in Memphis, and a railroad smash-up in Massachusetts.

Advices from Cuba state that a severe engagement took place between the Spanish and Cubans at Barrancas, nine leagues from Manzanillo, in which the Spanish suffered severe losses.

The straight-out Democrats meet to day in Convention at Columbus, Ohio, and according to the Associated Press, the meeting will be a very large one.

Governor Dix, of New York, has commuted the sentence of the murderer David Murphy, who was to have been hung on Friday, to imprisonment for life.

In New York yesterday a river pirate was caught stealing, and in less than three hours was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The New York Board of Health now orders the seizure and destruction of all the unripe fruit and vegetables found in the city.

The President has appointed Leroy S. Brown to be U. S. marshal of the Southern district of Mississippi.

Philadelphia gave its tenth children's free excursion yesterday. There were 1,455 participants, one half of whom were children.

The National Educational Association met at Elmira, N. Y., yesterday, with about one thousand delegates and members present.

A Brooklyn baker kicked a boy to death for stealing a loaf of bread.

An English steamer struck on a rock in East river yesterday and stove a hole in her bow.

The Department of Justice will issue its thirteenth volume of opinions in a few weeks.

Vice-President Wilson thinks he is improving fast.

The first installment of the new fifty cent notes have been issued.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

In a notice of the death of the late Maj. Vaughn, in Richmond, the State Journal says: "A distinguishing trait of the deceased was an utter want of fear. At the close of the Mexican war, he repaired alone from Petersburg to Texas and arrested Captain Epps, of Dinwiddie, who murdered F. Adolphus Muir for money. Epps being doubly armed at the time, and swearing he could not be taken alive. Major Vaughn brought his prisoner to Petersburg, prevented a mob from tearing him to pieces on his arrival, and afterwards witnessed his execution near the scene of his crime."

Recent reports from the county do not represent the growing crops so good as was expected, in consequence of the lack of sufficient rains. This has not been the case everywhere, but it is the general report. Notwithstanding it is safe to say the productions of this year will be far larger than of any year since 1866.

Brompton the residence of the late John L. Mayne, consisting of a splendid mansion, a number of out houses, and eighteen acres of land, has been sold to Mr. Lane, of Rappahannock county, for \$7,500.

Messrs. Slaughter, who have been making extensive improvements and repairs to the mill property in Fredericksburg, recently purchased by them from the estate of the John L. Mayne, have commenced manufacturing their Excelsior family flour.

Mr. McClellan, of New Orleans, has given the Rockbridge Memorial Association \$500 to aid in defraying the expenses of completing Valentine's sarcophagus and recumbent statue of Lee, for the grave of the great chieftain at Lexington.

A convention to consider the question of a direct railway from Richmond, to Lynchburg meets in the former city on Thursday. Delegates are appointed from all the intervening counties between Lynchburg and Richmond.

We see it stated that Mr. M. Farrell, secretary of the late republican convention in Lynchburg, Va., was taken suddenly ill on his return to Petersburg, and died in a few moments.

The Lynchburg News says that in the speech delivered by the Radical candidate for Governor of this State, which he recently delivered, there is scarcely a point which he touches in which he does not contradict every principle and sentiment of his former life.

Letter from Fairfax County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

FAIRFAX, C. H., Aug. 5.—The interest taken on by you in the prosperity and success of the good people of this county, must be my apology for troubling you with a brief letter. No one fact tells more emphatically of the improved condition of the morals of her people than that her jail is empty, and the jailer's occupation gone!

The harvests are over, the grain and hay secured and the busy hum of the thrasher daily heard. The wheat crop, both in quantity and quality, good, comparing favorably with her, heretofore more favored sister counties. The hay crop better comparatively than in adjoining counties while the oat crop is the best cut for years. Potatoes good with the prospect of a heavy late crop, while the corn in many places was seriously checked by the cutworm, the replanted corn is healthy and has been hastened by the late rains so that the prospect for more than enough is fine. With such an exhibit as this people have cause to feel encouraged and grateful. The lauds of this county are generally well adapted to the growth of both clover and timothy, the latter in all cases succeeding well when put in with proper care and in good season. If our farmers will be more liberal to these lands, leave the second crop to protect the roots against the cold of winter and add to the soil, they will be more than remunerated by the following spring cutting. Good grazing in the fall too often being neglected, the soil is left bare and the dews of the spring cutting. Both of these are poor and unproductive.

No country this State holds out greater inducements to those seeking new homes, driven from the North and West by the long and cold winters of those sections. Land can be bought at fair and even low prices, and with ordinary care and industry they can be made to yield handsomely. Washington and Alexandria afford excellent markets, while the growth of these cities must ultimately drive out their over-crowded population, when Fairfax will become a suburb and be dotted over with villages and residences of persons who prefer the country and less crowded localities—this is no fancy picture. We already see indications of the future prosperity of the county and the enhanced value of her lands. It is true that the land market is now dull, and money scarce.

The replacing of the bridge over the Potomac at the Little Falls, by a permanent structure opening up a safe transit to Washington, must give a new impetus to affairs in that section of the country, and as our population multiplies additional railroad facilities will be opened, so that to Fairfax county we can invite land buyers, and to all who will come and locate among us we will assure a hearty welcome.

The Shaah at the Tomb of Napoleon.

A Paris correspondent writes: I have been to the Invalides in order to make sure, and have gathered precise information as to the visit which Nasser-Eddin made to the hotel between five and six. This hour must have been very valuable to him, for, as frequently mentioned, the Shaah knows the history of France, and takes much interest in it, and the Napoleon legend has specially claimed his Oriental imagination.

The Shaah, escorted by the esplanade of the Invalides, accompanied by his interpreter, M. Bismont, and Dr. Tichonov, after having traversed the court of honor between two ranks of invalids, holding pikes, decorated with tricolor pennons, he went straight towards the tomb of Napoleon I. General de Martigny, Governor of the Invalides, assisted by the Colonel Major conducted his Majesty.

He descended immediately to the tomb, and attentively considered the sarcophagus, but without uncovering, the Persian felt being, like a military head-dress, not to be taken off in saluting; and there, before the remains of the French hero, of whose glory he had probably often dreamed, he remained pensive for some moments; then shaking off this depression, asked to see the reliquary. He also wanted some information about the establishment of the Invalides, but did not seem to care about second-hand reports. He desired to see some one who had seen Napoleon, and in order to gratify him, the Governor sent at once several of the oldest veterans.

The chief guardians of the relics, with whom the Shaah spoke for several minutes through the medium of his interpreter, was not sufficient. They brought before him some veterans who had seen Napoleon elsewhere than at Waterloo. He had not an eye at Jean, above all by a major who had become blind in consequence of wounds received at the same battle. Numerous names of battles were mentioned to him, at which he nodded as if he had long known them. His features, usually so calm, lighted up more than once at these glorious memories which fired his warlike nature. He turned to pass those around him, his voice vibrated with passion, his eyes flashed, his whole frame was agitated. Decidedly the King of Kings is a soldier.

He then walked round the nave, inquiring as to the architect and the painter. They told him what part was due to the artists of Louis XIV., and what to more modern artists in the construction of this magnificent monument. The names of Visconti and Crepinet came in their proper places, and he appeared to take a lively interest in all that was told him. In passing before the tombs of Turenne, of Vauban, of Duroc and Bertrand, he mentioned himself the names of the battles which have given their fame to those great leaders.

He was then introduced into the chapel, and gazed long on the trophies of flags which French armies have captured from the enemy. This view both saddened and excited him. In the museum, in touching other foreign flags as to which he asked how they were taken and what was their nationality, he made a remark which shows that he is indeed imbued with the most modern spirit: "These have cost much blood!" In leaving they presented to him a group of Sisters of Charity. The Shaah seemed already acquainted with these religious order, and his behaviour towards these modest Sisters is worthy of remark. Without exactly inclining before the obscure devotion of these women who sacrifice themselves to alleviate human misery, he stood as if abashed, and made a slight movement of the head expressive of admiration.

On the whole, this is certainly one of the most interesting visits made by the Shaah since his arrival in Paris.

THE LATE MR. JESSE GRANT'S HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS SOLD.—At Covington, Ky., on Friday, the sale by auction of the household goods of the late Jesse R. Grant, father of the President, was completed. A large crowd was present, but there seemed to be but little disposition to purchase articles as a souvenir. A mahogany chest of drawers, with a bookcase attached, an old but well preserved piece of furniture, was knocked down for \$3.25. A favorite writing desk of the deceased was sold for \$15, considerably more than its real value. The bed upon which it was said, the President was born, fetched \$5.50.

There was a lot of books sold, mainly comprising Patent Office reports, bound volumes of magazines and old school books, and realized about the value of so much waste paper. The old dealer who contained the old gentleman's favorite apple-jack brought fifty cents. The total amount of the sales was \$700.

The residence has been rented. Mrs. Grant will hereafter live with her daughter, Mrs. Corbin, at Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. Cramer will immediately proceed to join her husband in Europe. The will of Mr. Grant leaves his entire property, estimated at about \$20,000, to his widow. Some years ago he gave to each of his children \$10,000.

Queen Victoria's Speech.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The British Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech, which was read by commission, is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: I am now released from the necessity of calling upon you for further aid in the prosecution of your duties. I would make it my first duty to thank you for the loyal promptitude with which you have made further provisions for my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. This marriage will, I trust, form a new tie of unity between the two Empires.

The best relations continue to subsist between myself and the sovereign Powers. I am able to announce the successful termination of the mission of Zambiar. Treaties have been concluded with the Sultan of Muscat and other native powers, which will provide means for the more effectual repression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

I have been able to bring to a satisfactory issue commercial negotiations with France in which my Government has been or is some time engaged, under the provisions of an armistice signed at the 25th of July, and awaiting ratification.

The treaties of 1870 were again put in force, with a comprehensive engagement contracted between the two countries for mutual treatment, on a footing of the most favored nation, and the desire to remove the most vexatious provisions in the treaty for the adjustment of the question of duties on mineral oils and for the general relief and extension of trade. I have likewise concluded treaties of extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Brazil. Utilizations of the treaty with the two last named Powers have not been exchanged, but I anticipate no difficulty in this final step. I am engaged in negotiations for agreements of a similar character with other States, both in Europe and beyond.

I am still occupied in giving effect to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, which relate to British claims, against the United States, and to the interests of my possessors in North America.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I am sensible of the liberality with which you have provided for the various changes of State, and likewise enabled me promptly to meet the obligations imposed upon me by the award of the arbitrators at Geneva during the past year.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have observed with satisfaction the progress you have been able to make in the remission of public debt, by reducing both the sugar duties and income tax to points lower than any which they previously stood.

The establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature, by which the record of your proceedings has been distinguished, and the various changes of State, and likewise enabled me promptly to meet the obligations imposed upon me by the award of the arbitrators at Geneva during the past year.

The act relative to the regulation of railways and canals promises to conduce to a more harmonious working of the railway system of the country.

The act for the amendment of the education act of 1870, and of the endorsed school act of 1863, will, I trust, tend to secure the growth of solid national advantages, through the extension of education in the middle and most numerous classes of the community.

I have with pleasure assented to the act relating to merchant shipping, from which, and from the labors of the commission recently appointed, I hope for a diminution of risks to which the seafaring population are exposed, and a more secure and profitable trade.

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THE STRANGER WHO HAS NEVER VISITED Venice is apt to regard it as a city of ruins, a great city that has gone to decay. But a few days' journey will satisfy every one that Venice is still a great and remarkable city. Its palaces and churches are old, but they are built of enduring stone that will last forever. They are studded with the dust of ages, but stand as firm as Mount Olympus.

VENICE STILL A GREAT CITY.—"O. C. F." in his last letter to the Baltimore American, says:

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NATIONAL WEALTH AND NATIONAL WASTE.

How few know anything of the enormous waste of wealth going on day by day in the United Kingdom. We are a wealthy people; but we are also a wasteful people. As to our wealth the aggregate property in the kingdom is valued at 6,000,000,000, and the value is on the increase; the total annual income of the people is 900,000,000; our trade is expanding continually; in 1870 our exports were of the value of 200,000,000, the exports of all the other countries in the world amounting to about 628,000,000, one-half of which came to the United Kingdom; so that the trade of all the other countries of the world amounted to 328,000,000, as compared to 300,000,000, which we imported and 200,000,000, which we exported. The wealth is enormous; yet out of the 22,000,000 of a population in England and Wales, 4,000,000 are in a state of pauperism. Now, as to the waste. There is, first, the waste of money on personal attire, an idea of which may be formed when it is known that something like 370,000,000 are expended annually on dress and luxuries by about 450,000 families. Of course, every one will try to keep up his position; but how many are there without position yet go in for the gorgeous in the apparel. Fashion is a tyrant, but Mr. Hoyle, the author of an interesting pamphlet, from which we are quoting, estimates that, allowing reasonably for fashion, 120,000,000 might be saved, and people look at the better for the modesty of their attire. The same author estimates that there is a loss and waste to the community of 20,000,000, by the game laws of 5,000,000, by the expenses, &c., of transfer of land; of 30,000,000, by defective town sewage; of 25,000,000, not economizing in articles of food; of nearly 15,000,000, by the use of tobacco; and more than 91,000,000, annually by the use of intoxicating liquors. Nor is this all in connection with the drink business. There is the waste of grain, which, if converted into flour and baked into bread, would give about 190 loaves per annum to every family in the United Kingdom; then there is the taxation for poor and police rates; and there is the loss of time and labour through drunkenness, which a Parliamentary Committee estimated at 50,000,000, yearly. Altogether, Mr. Hoyle calculates that the direct and indirect loss to the country arising from the use of intoxicating liquors, is 263,202,980. On the whole, the waste of loss arising from various sources to 491,000,000 a year, or more than half of the National debt. If the population were decreased so as to save all this money, how much our moral and social condition would be improved. *Best News Letter.*

PRINCIPAL ROBERTS OF LIBERIA.—President Roberts, of Liberia, is here. His arrival has not been recorded, because nobody's arrival in London is recorded unless he be king, or king of kings. Nevertheless, President Roberts speaks most cheerfully of the colony over which he has been chief magistrate. One of a population of 600,000, 18,000 are negroes from the United States, who have migrated since 1821. President Roberts says that the American negroes exercise a salutary influence over the natives, and that all are thriving. He is confident that the problem of the black race can only be solved in Africa, and that colonization is the ultimate destiny of negroes here in this republic. He believes in a great future for Africa, ages hence, and sees in Liberia the entering wedge of civilization, it being already the most cultivated colony of that continent. President Roberts referred to Mr. Greeley's death with genuine regret, and said that the negro had lost a devoted friend.

Questioning the kindly President about that tribe of Africans which in feature is as regular as the Greek, he stated that this tribe is far more civilized than the others, but that all—Banyone excepted—are more humane than travellers report. African explorers are tolerable Munchausens, I fancy, and prove the truth of the African proverb, that "the white travels alone tells lies." Who knows but that deserts may be redeemed? If Persia, once so populous, now is half desert, why may not deserts be merely the absence of scientific culture, and why not predict an era when the Sahara will be one vast oasis and its oases thriving cities? Slavery in America may be a blessing in disguise, if the liberated bondmen return to their native land to plant the seeds of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Fancy the time when English will be the language of Africa! Now that I have suggested the idea I believe in it, and shall subscribe to the Colonization Society. Really, I am very much obliged to the Fourth of July for having made me acquainted with President Roberts.—*London Letter to New York Tribune.*

CONFESSOR OF A MURDERER.—On Thursday afternoon Nelson Wade, who murdered Mrs. Isabella McBride in Lynning county, made a confession, which he proceeded with the remark that he didn't "care a d—n what was done with it." He admitted that he committed the murder, but denied that he shot Mrs. McBride, as the coroner's jury decided. The fatal injuries were inflicted with a club. While at a farm house near by he learned where a trunk containing thousands of dollars was located, and about how much the couple were worth. On reaching the house on Tuesday evening he asked McBride for milk, and was directed to the wife, who was about the cellar. She told him that he would have to pay if he wanted it. The murderer continued:

"I returned to the house and found the door locked. The old man finally opened it, and I put my foot to the inside. He struck at me, and I knocked him down with my fist, as well as silenced the dog who made an attack on me. I then struck McBride three times with the club, and he crying murder. I hit him again. I then killed Mrs. McBride with the stick, and coming back to the house found the old man up and the dog licking his sores. Leave him another beating, and broke open the trunk I was after. I had to make two trips to carry away the money in it. I got between \$60,000 and \$70,000. Will not tell where it is. When I die I will reveal it to a poor man, but no one shall have it. Two bags of the money are buried in Williamsport, two above and two below the city. I have killed several women before, and am willing to hang to-morrow." The prisoner laughs and discusses politics with relish.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Journal.*

MORE FIRES.—Yesterday, at Hunter's Point, on Long Island, five tank boats filled with oil exploded, the flames spreading almost instantaneously a distance of three squares, occupied by the oil works of various persons. The flames were so hot and fierce that the firemen would not approach the yards or docks, and the dense smoke rising up in great volumes, covered the sky with blackness, shutting off Brooklyn from the sunlight. The fire, at the latest advices, was still burning. Hunter's Point is a manufacturing quarter, where all the large oil factories in the vicinity of Brooklyn and New York are located. Ruins of loss of life by the fire are current. The destruction of property is estimated at half a million. Two fires are reported from Brooklyn with losses aggregating \$50,000; in Naumuck, Massachusetts, a brick and shoe factory is destroyed; in Webster, Massachusetts, the town hall is destroyed with a loss of \$10,000, and in the town of Oden, Utah, seven buildings are burnt up, with a loss of \$72,000.

A sea captain died from yellow fever in the New York quarantine yesterday. His wife died of the same disease on the voyage from Havana.

MARRIED.—In Washington, D. C., on the 4th inst., by Rev. H. A. Cleveland, WM. A. SINCOX and CORNELIA DAVIS, all of the city.

Mr. JAMES LYONS of Richmond, says in a letter in the Richmond Dispatch, that he is not a Republican of the modern school; but that he is "a firm supporter of Gen. Grant and his administration; and that Col. Mosby alone could ruin him if he would lead an independent ticket, "whose supporters might be members of the Republican as well as Conservative parties, upon a platform of equal education, rights and justice, ignoring the past, and looking to the peace of the country for its prosperity, with a candid and manly support of Gen. Grant and his administration, and he replied in the affirmative, but it must not be expected that he would do anything which could be construed into a solicitation for such a position.

Mr. Lyons also publishes the following letter: WARRENTON, VA., AUGUST 3, 1876. Hon. James Lyons: My Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication just received, I have to say that I never on any occasion heard you say that I was to accept the Lynchburg nomination. I fully understood that you and myself were in perfect accord on the subject of the Virginia canvass—that is, that we both desired such a construction of parties that the Virginia people could be brought into relations of accord with the national Administration, and all antagonism of races would cease. As the platform of neither of the parties represented this idea, I thought it could only be done through an independent ticket. I always understood from you that you were willing to head such a ticket. I am very truly yours, JAMES S. MOSBY.

P. S.—I write you the above brief note, which you can use as you wish. Will write you more fully this evening. I don't know how they found out I had written to you.

EXPLOSION AT THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.—We have already published a notice of the recent explosion of the gasometer at the Virginia Military Institute. The Lynchburg Republican says:—"The day before the accident the water in which the gas receiver rested was drawn off, and the 'man hole' opened in the crown to let the gas escape, preparatory to making some repairs. The gas, it seems, escaped very slowly, and the next morning the atmosphere in the immediate neighborhood was still charged with the combustible fluid. A colored laborer about the premises was passing the works at an early hour, and at a distance of about ten feet from the receiver struck a match to light his pipe, when the gas exploded, causing a tremendous explosion, by which the gasometer and several tons of metal were hurled to the ground, and the building was struck. The metal was broken in pieces, the fall from the height to which it was hurled, it is estimated that it will take ten or twelve hundred dollars to repair the damages."

THE "ONE MAN POWER."—The Boston Post says: "Senator Morton tells the people of Kansas that a 'paper Constitution' is not at all what the country needs; some authority more active and evident is required to bind the States together in one nation. A distinguished ex-Congressman has to Long Branch to ask the President to recommend a subsidy of eight millions to the Erie Canal, definitely insuring that the farmers of Greece will support him in time of need if he will only push his scheme of internal improvement through to central power. Each visitor contributes his evidence of the fact that the Executive, whether at Washington or Long Branch, the States are coming to look for aid in directing their own concerns, and that the gentlemen who manage these matters are willing to pick an equivalent."

CALIFORNIA.—Wheat and corn, sugar and silk, gold and wine: these are the hopes of California. Gold has had its day of greatest prosperity, and is now being pursued, honestly and laboriously from the tops of the mountains to the depths of the sea, along the coast. The wheat crop beats the mineral harvest, however in value. Sugar, silk and wine are the new industries and we read of "sugar," "silk," "wine" and "gold" with a frequency that proves them to be fastening in favor with capitalists.—*Boston Globe.*

The Washington Republican says: "We have advices from Virginia to the effect that the Hon. Franklin Starnes, of Richmond, and Geo. Rye, of Shenandoah, have declared their unqualified approval of the Lynchburg nomination and their determination to support the entire Republican ticket." Did any supposed that they would do any thing else?

Hugh Gibson, one of the most educated and wealthy citizens of Baltimore, died yesterday at his country seat, in Baltimore county, aged 79 years. During his life he was a very active and energetic business man. He was a native of East Annapolis, Connecticut, and came to Baltimore fifty years ago.

Mr. Fulton's letters to the Baltimore American giving accounts of what he has seen and served in Vienna, Venice, Trieste, and other places in Europe deserves to be complemented for the excellence of their descriptions, and their readable qualities.

After his return to Long Branch,